THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL AT BALTIMORE

Preparations for an Imposing Procession Next Sunday.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONIAL.

On Sunday morning next the Second Plenary Council more. It will be one of the most important meetings of its influence on the Catholic Church and community will be proportionably great. The ceremonies for the ocasion are the same as those prescribed by the Catholic Oburch for the ceremonial of bishops, and a full account

At half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning all the most reverend and right reverend prelates, together with the right reverend mitred abbots, will assemble in the bers of the Synod will meet in the basement of the south wing. When everything is ready the clergy will proceed to the large ball, where the Mest Rev. President proceed to the large ball, where the Most Rev. President of the Council, having put incense into the conser, kneeling, and without his mitre, will intone the hymn Yeni Creator. All present will answer and kneel. At the end of the first verse the procession will be formed in the following order:—

The Conser Bearer with thurible, and on his right the Phird Master of Ceremonies.

The rubdeacon, vested in tunte, bearing the processional cross between two torch hearers.

The Priosts who are not members of the Synod, three and three.

The Chanters and Second Master of Ceremonies.

The Hishop's Theologians who have no claim to a higher place.

place, totaries and Secretaries in the same manner, tocors of Theological Seminaries, operiors of Religious Orders and communities, dears-General, total seems, and Procurators of vacant Sees, and Procurators of

The Years-General.

The Administrators of vacant Sees, and Procurators of absent bishops.

The Mired Abbots, the Right Rev. E. McDonneil, O. C.; M. Benedict, O. C.

The Bishops, two and two, as follows:—Right Rev. S.

Rosectrans, Cincinnati; Right Rev. J. Hennessy, Dubuque; Right Rev. J. J. Wribams, Right Rev. G. A. Feeban, Nashville; Right Rev. J. Conroy, Albany; Right Rev. F. J. Conroy, Albany; Right Rev. F. J. Conroy, Albany; Right Rev. F. J. Lavatle, Louisville; Right Rev. L. M. Dobnis, Galveston; Right Rev. A. Verot, Savannah; Right Rev. B. O'Conneil, Maysville; Right Rev. M. Domeale, Gettysburg; Right Rev. J. F. Wood, Praliadelphia; Right Rev. J. Quinlan, Mobile; Right Rev. T. L. Grave, St. Paul; Right Rev. J. M. O'Gorman, Nebraska; Right Rev. F. McFariand, Providence; Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Charleston; Right Rev. J. H. Laters, Fort Wayne; Right Rev. M. H. Sider, Natchen; Right Rev. J. Dugnan, Chicago; Right Rev. H. D. Inuckner, Alton; Right Rev. F. Baraga, Michigan; Right Rev. D. J. Sacon, Fortland; Right Rev. A. Martin, Louisiana; Right Rev. T. Amat, Los Augeles; Right Rev. J. R. Bailey, Newark; Right Rev. G. Carrell, Covington; Right Rev. J. Doughlin, Brooklyn; Right Rev. L. B. Laury, Santa Fe; Right Rev. J. McGill, Richmond; Right Rev. M. Destreers, Right Rev. M. Merners, Right Rev. M. Destreers, Right Rev. M. Merners, Right Rev. J. M. Henni, Milwaukee; Right Rev. J. P. Lefewere, Detroit, and Right Rev. M. Oetners, Right Rev. J. M. Henni, Milwaukee; Right Rev. J. M. Chin, New Orleans; Most Rev. J. A. A. A. Blanchet, Portland, Oregon; Right Rev. J. B. Procell, Cincinnas'; Most Rev. J. A. A. Henniny, San Trencisco; Most Rev. J. B. Procell, Cincinnas'; Most Rev. S. P. R. Kenrick, St. Louis; Most Rev. F. N. henchet, Progon.

The Bubdescon, vested in tunic, bearing the Arthi-

The Subdescon, vested in funic, bearing the Archisopanous forest.

The Subdescon, with Descon on his right.

The Most Rev. President of the Council, apostoire designate, between two assistant deacons.

Chaplains bear up book, candle, &c.

The following hymns and pasins will be song on this secasion. Pleas Creator Spiritus, Arc. Maris Stella; the Soth pasim, "Rejoice to God," and the Sid pasim, "How lovely art Thy tab-macles."

During the calebration of Pontifical mass the following things will be observed:—Hefore the Introit of the mass the archbishop celebrating bows to the bishops with his mitre on, and they bow to him in return and then take off their mitres. As often as the celebrant, during mass, puts on or takes off his mitre the bishops, except at the ablution, do the same. While the celebrant is saying the Conflow the bishops also say it, two and two, according to custom. After the Epistle, when the sequence Veni Sasic Spiritus is said, all the bishops, with their mitres on, males a genufication to their respective places, and various other occamon es are performed.

At the end of the seasion the procession will return in the same order as above.

The Time Day's season

will commence with the antiphon, "Hear us, O. Lord, for Thy mercy is kind, and look upon us according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies." The sixty-eighth Pasim will then be chanted, followed by selections from the ainth chapter of St. Luke's Gappel and the singing of the hymn Veni Creator.

The Arabishop will then deliver an address in Latin to the assembled Bishops and priceta.

The Mass of the Holy Ghost will be celebrated, during which the Bishops and officiating clergy will wear red vaccious, a color on behavior of the altar, accompanied by this deacon and sub-deacon, and kneeling at the foot of the siter will be fine of the altar, accompanied by this deacon and sub-deacon, and kneeling at the foot of the siter will begin the following antiphon:—"Be opptions to our sins, O Lord, it st the Gentiles say, "Where is the't God!" The

propitious to our sins. O Lord, l'est the Gentles say. Where is the'r God." The choir will sing the seventy-eight Fairm.

The Archbishop and attendants will then unite in prayer, after which the deacon will sing a selection from the tenth chapter of St. Lake.

As the conclusion of the gospel the Archbishop, kneeling, will intose the first line of the Von Creator Spirites, which will be continued by the whole choir.

A Latin discourse well then be made to the prelates and deerg of the spand by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Sin Francisco on "The "D gnity of the Priesthood." Then the decrees passed by the Council will be read.

The showe coromotics and prayers will be used at the shired and fourth sessions. At the latter session a Latin discourse "On Zeal for Souis" will be prounced by the float Rev. Archbishop of New Orlians.

At the last selemn session, which will be held on sunday, the flast fact, the antiphon and pasin will be the same as on the first day.

The President of the Council will then read a number of prayers, which will be followed by the deacon singing a selection from the instending chapter of St. Matthew.

After the Gospel the Archbishop of Relitimore will intend the First Creator spiritus.

The acts and decrees passed since the preceding session will be read and approved.

At the close of the Council it is usual for the Fathers to chant in alternate choirs a profession of their Faith in the church, of their good will toward their brethren and of their boat wishes for the peace and presperity of the country and the werfing of these acclarations:

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At the close of the council it is usual for the Faith in the church, of their good will toward their brethren and of their boat wishes for the peace and presperity of the country an

Son, the communication of the Holy Ghost, O blessed Trinity!

ARGINEARON—To the most blessed Mary, preserved from original sin, through the foreseen merits of her slon, the bountiful Patroness of these United States, praise and veneration!

Chooses—Blessed be the Virgin Mother of God, conceived without original sin, who is the Tower of Ivory from which are suspended a thousand shields, the entire armor of the strong.

Agreements—To our Heist Pontift, Pope Pius IX, happily resigning, the head of the whole Church, and the true Vicar of Christ on earth, unfading prosperity, eternal memory!

emptly reagning, the lead of the whole Chirren, and the true Vicar of Christ on earth, unfading prosperity, etc., all memory!

Chosus—May the Lord fulfit the petitions of our most Roly Father, and may the confirm all his judgments sainst the enemies of the most beloved Spouse of Christ, as that they may come to mught, like water that flow eth away, and may they fast like the smoke which vanished the Amenacox.—To the most illustrions and most Revered Archbishop of Rallimore, belegate of the Apostolic See, by whose labor and exertions this Plenary Sounci has been assembled, directed and brought to a happy issue, manifold traces with many years.

Luonus—Manifold graces with many years! May the Lord grant him the reward of his work; may he receive an unfading crown of glory!

Anchoshops and list-pa, who have adorned the Council by their learning and wasdom, a bappy return to their focks, long life and all properity from God!

Chours—Everlashing peace, the most pleutiful benediction of the Almighty, and a blassed reward of their labor!

Anchiteacox.—To the Right Rev. Abbute and Very

he is most decidedly in error, as the present Steeping. Car Company never have charged since their contract was obtained from the road, but one dollar for a single or two dollars for a double berth. These raises are uniform on all connecting lines, and when the very much greater cost of operating railroad lines at the South than at the North is taken into consideration, the additional charge of twenty-five or lifty cents for berths above northern rates cannot certainly be called exorbitant. Passengers going South by ether the Caire or Louisville routes secure a sleeping car at Jackson, Tennessee, and travel through to New Orleans, 168 miles, without change.

Your correspondent also finds fault with the slow time on this line, and when, too, the actual running time is nearly up to the average before the war, viz.—twenty-five miles per hour. As regards the esting houses on this road, the company are willing to abide the decision of the travelling public as to whether at Grand Jinustion and Canton they do not compare favorably with those of Northern routs. Your correspondent says, "it cost many of the through passengers from New York more for subsistence and sleeping berths than the entire railway fare of \$53." Now, we confidently assert that \$12 to \$15 is amply sufficient to defray all expenses for sleeping car berths and meals between the either of New York and New Orleans. By giving this correction to the public through the columns of your valuable journal, you do an act of simple justice to the roads misropresented.

A. D. SHELIJON,

General Agent Miss. Central Railread.

diction of the Almighty, and a blessed reward of their labors!

ARCHIERACON.—To the Right Rev. Abbots and Very Rev. Superiors of religious communities, and also to the reverend theologians who by their learning and labor have added the prelates in the management of the work, increase of grace, eternal happiness!

Ground,—May the Lord grant them, according to this goodness, every perfect gitt. May the God of wisdom and the unfading fountain of true light illumine their minds with the fight of heavening they, cherish them my the grace and strengthen them in verie!

ARCHIERACON.—To the reverend sterny of these States, and the whole flock of Christ, substantial to be bedded from the Lord!

Guodra.—Show them, O Lord, Thy ways and direct them in Thy truth, that they may not forget the works of the Most High, and that they may full his commandments.

Anouneacos. To our great and cherished republic an

And Deacon.—To our great and oberiabed republic management of the management of the

them, that all disturbance being removed, we may treely serve Thee with one heart and one sout.

ARCHDRACOR.—To all the faithful departed who have gone before us with the sign of faith and repose in the sleep of peace.

CHORES.—Eternal rest grant to them, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon them!

ARCHDRACOR.—And may we, as the Apostle commandeth, obey our prelates and observe their command, that with joy they may watch over us, as having to render an account of our soulis!

CHORDS.—So be it! so be it! amen! amen!

The procession will then return to the Archiepiscopal residence in the same order as on the first day. This will close the second Plenary Council of Baitimore.

METHODIST CENTENARY MEETING.

Right Rev. Bisnop rangular and other eminens genuemen of the clergy, besides several laymen. From the
report of the Executive Committee, which was read by
Rev. Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Society, it appears
that during the past year seventy-one thousand books
have been distributed by the society, the larger portion
of them gratuitously. It was recommended in the report that a system of book hawking be established for
the circulation of religious works. The proposition was
discussed at length by several members of the Roard.
A resolution was proposed that a committee, consisting of
Right Rev. Bishops Lay and Quintard, Bishop Potter and
Rev. Dr. Armitage, Bishop elect of Wisconsin, be appointed to consider and mature a plan for establishing
depositories and a system of book hawking in the large
cities of the various diocesee in the United States, which
resolution was adopted. A committee, consisting of
Rev. Drs. Hoffman and Littlejohn and Mr. Weisbman,
was appointed to consider the subject of making a
change in the manner of managing the business of the
society. The Rev. Meaurs, Chandler and Waternan and
Mr. Coster were appointed to nominate an executive
o immittee and a committee on general literature for the
mext year. The members of the Board present, in order
to attend as meeting of the Board present, in order
to attend as meeting of the Board present, in order
to attend as meeting of the Board present, in order
to attend as meeting of the Board present, in order
to attend as meeting of the Board of Missions, adjourned
to meet this evening, at the same place, at half-past
syen o'clock.

OVATION TO GENERAL WOOL.

DHE TROY CORRESPONDENCE

Preparations for a Grand Dinner to Major General Wool, U. S. A. The General to Review the Events and Causes of the Late War-President Johnson to Deline His Fu-ture Policy, &c., Tsoy, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1866.

Preparations are being made here for a grand dinner to Brevet Major General John E. Wool, United States

to Brevet Major General John E. Wool, United States
Army (retired list), at which prominent democrats will
be present, tendered him in honor of his military career
and to quicken the democratic element in their Congressional representation. Opposed to General Wool in
political principles, as a candidate for Congress, is Hon.
John A. Griswoll, a relative, whose political antagonism
to the General has been fostered and inflamed by the
General's Cleveland speech.
The disner will be given late in the current month,
and will be skruticant as a political movement. President Johnson will, it is said, address to the chairman of
the committee a long and elaborate letter, in which it is
believed he will distinctly define his policy. A member
of the Cabinet—probably Postimuster General Randall—
will attend in person and deliver a speech. Gen ral Wool
himself will discuss the rebellion, its causes and the means
that operated in its suppression, in an exhaustive address favoring the administration of Andrew Johnson.
The chairman of the committee will be Issae McCombe,
Jr., and John I. Plagg or D. L. Seymour will preside at
the dinner.

COMPLAINTS OF A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

COMPLAINTS OF A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Sept. 29, 1896.
In your issue of Wednesday, the 26th inst., you published a letter from your correspondent traveiling to New Orleans via the Great Southern Mail Route, which contains so many inaccuracies and positive misstatements that in benalf of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company I cannot retrain from correcting them. In regard

to his statement of exorbitant charges on the sleeping to his standard of a constant of the constant of and road, namely, two dollars for a single berth, he is most decidedly in error, as the present Sleeping Car Company never have charged since their contract

Referring to the arroclous despatch concerning me which was telegraphed from Fortress Monroe on the

New York, Sept. 29, 1866.

Seward's Neutrality, as it Affects Spain and Chile—The Slave and Coolle Trade—Cuba and Europe to be United Telegraphically—Free Trade in the Spanish Possessions—Imprisonment and Release of an American Citizeu—Prompt Action of an American Consul—Great Fire in Hayana.

Hayana, Sopt. 22, 1866.

The Intendencia issued an order on the 6th of October

The Intendencia issued an order on the 6th of October last to the effect that from and after said date a commano ment of the public sales would take place of the church property formerly belonging to the religious orders and communities which were suppressed. The Gasta Oficial new reproduces said order, containing full details of said property. The fact is that the home government is very much it want of money, and will do its attents to make a religible all its resources. A centenary meeting was held tast evening in the Allen street Methodist Episoopal church. It was at tended by a large congregation. Rev. L. S. Weed, paster of the church, officiated in the ceremonies. The exercises were commenced by singing the sixteenth hymn, beginning with the lines.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

OUR HAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

beginning with the lines:

Before Jehovah's awtul throne
Ye nations, how with sacred joy,
Know, that the Lord is Got alone;
He can create and he destroy.

A prayer was then offered by Ros. Mr. Collins, which
was followed by singing by the choir.

Rov. L. S. Wasn made a few opening remarks, stating
that, as there was little probability of any of those
present living to celebrate another centenary, he hoped
all would remain until all the exercises at this meeting
were over. He had great pleasure in introducing, as the The landing effected in this port, a few days ago, of three Parrot rifled guns, of ten inch calibre and four hundred pounds shot, brought by an American vessel from the United States, and destined for the Morro Caetle batteries, where they will be mounted in a few days, has elicited considerable attention. The Cubans, particularly, admire the anglicized system of neutrality of Mr. Scretary Seward by refusing the Chilians and Peruvians the that, as there was little probability of any of those present living to celebrate another centenary, he hoped all would remain until all the exercises at this meeting were over. He had great pleasure in introducing, as the first speaker, an old and warm personal friend—Rev. G. W. Woodruff.

Mr. Woodbury remarked that he loved the history of the Methodist church from its earliest period to the present. If the doors of all its churches were closed now and forever, that history would discisse to the world the fart that Methodism had done good and great service in the salvation of man. Though he was strilled with the history of Methodism, he was still more thrilled by its destiny. If he had his own way he would have some angel to lift the curtain from the future, and see what the hundred years to come might bring torth. Perhaps she would have no future, assome of the gravest and most thoughtful men have concluded that the calendar of time is nearly exhausted. Yet it did not seem to him that the day of doom was at hand, It looked more like an age of work, gathering the forces for the progress and advancement of the world. If it is a religion for the masses, although religionists, by an elevation of character and heart, drift away from the mass. But the masses should not be forgetten. Their sp. r tonal interests ought to be fortheed, and to this end the mission of Me hodism specially tended. Yet England's King, in the days of Wesloy, was an incombo at tendant upon his min stratons. He feared the danger of slethodism in the future was forçetfulness of the poor, and believed that it could have no future unions it, adirered to its original, special, doctrinal principles. The idea of Methodism is the man's moral, physical and intellectual nature should be controlled by love. Her's is the doctrine of Christuan porfection and heart purity. Her enthusiasm has been consured, but in the past it has fired an elopence that has struck the heavest blows a alust sin and injustice, and in the future it will nerve her in her onward tary Seward by refusing the Chilans and Peruvians the privilege to take away any contraband of war, and furnishing the same to the Spaniarda. The only consolation they have is the "high idea" that the Americans supply the guas in order to have, some day or other, the pleasure of knocking them down again. Taey pronounce the proceeding very English-like, and quite kind of Mr. Seward. The guns will undergo the necessary "proces" in a few days. in accordance with the terms of

The Spanish papers from Madrid have been so kind as to inform their readers that the government was intrade had diminished thereabouts in "a most extraordi nary manner," Query—When will the Consul have the

under any other circumstances, although finally it would inevitably have come to a dead stand. By advices received here from Macao, to the 11th of July, we know that the treaty between the Spanish and Chinese governments, for the purpose of introducing "colo-nists" into this island, had been ratified. The Spanish minister was then only waiting for the necessary in-structions from his government before he proceeded to Pekin. The embarkation of Chinese coolies must be carried on very actively, for the arrivals are continuous. rekin. The embarkation of Chinese coolies must be carried on very actively, for the arrivals are continuous. From a rough estimate I calculate that by the end of the year upwards of twenty thousand of these coolies will have arrived since the first of January. The actual price, according to the contracts here, is from twenty to \$357 each. You will recollect that some months ago the price was not far from \$369, but have arrived since the glarm has prevailed here of cholera, in consequence of the exaggerated selvices from all parts, and on which account neither planters nor any other parties were disposed to run more risk than was absolutely indispensable to their immediate requirements. Some of the ships which arrived with coolies lately, nearly all which vessels are French, have suffered a large mortality during the passage; this, coupled with the reduction in the price of the contracts, naturally renders this traffic loss lucrative than it has been, yet it leaves a handeeme profit to all concerned in the trade. Several of the vessels have lately returned back to China in bellast, and this proves that the owners can afford to do so. Prosuming this immigration to continue uninterrupted for some time to come, it naturally draws forth the question as to what effect it will have hereafter in more than one view; but this I will not expound at present, as it must not be forgotten that if the Chinese are not a degenerating race, their numbers are always on the decrease as soon as they are out of their own country; this fact is very perceptibly the case in this island. The causes of this are manifold, too many for me to enter into now. Generally speaking, they are not altogether treated as well as any of the most inferior whites, and this is more particularly the case in the country, especially on the sugar plantations, where, laboring in common with the negroes, they are not considered any better than the latter, whine twarf their reader active, capacity and better judgment may be than that of the African race. Thus i

were by far better to commence with the prevention of arbitrary punishment and uncalled for cruelty to our own fellow me.

Among the proposed reforms, one of our dailies recommends the fulfilment of the Bith chapter, article forty-two of the municipality ordinance, of the 1st of January last, dedicated to "public order," which treats as follows:—"Whenever two individuals shell meet in the street the preference of the inner or right hand side of the street the preference of the inner or right hand side of the street to the one who is on the other side, unless they are of distinct castes or race; in which case he of color shall always give the preferred side to the white person, or, in default thereof, pay a line of \$1.00.

On the 4th of October next, the same's day of the queen consort, there will be a grand review of the troops, before the Captain General, in front of the facon theatre. On the 16th proximo, the birthday of her Majesty, label III, there will be a grand hanquet at the palace, after the usual levee and official reception by the Captain General representing the Queen on such occasions) as asual. On the 19th of November, the saint's day of the Majesty, there will be the customary reception, a grand parade of the military, and a grand seriou at the palace.

The directors of the Telegraph Department are making the necessary reforms with all possible activity in order to be propared for the special service required when the lead of Cuba shall be connected with Karope by the aubmarine telegraph. It is reported that the line between the United States and Cuba will be ready in November, the possibility of which I am inclined to doubt. It is feared that for the sake of a little economy to the company Cardenas with part of the captar of the majesty part of the sake of a little economy to the company Cardenas with part of the fine to the side, which if so may be serviced by the continuit wars tions in the weather, more particularly by thunder storm, or out of order from other canner, besides which there is n

requestly have serious consequences. Any sacration to Havana.

PINARCIAL CRISES IN SANTAGE.

After the failure of M. Bou, another suspension wa announced from Santiago de Cuba, that of Ducoreau i Co., a very respectable French firm, long established there. The particulars of their statement are not givet, but arrangements were being made that would accommodate all parties concerned. I have seen a letter from said city dated the 18th inst., of the following tenor—"The affecting situation, from which we were gradually recovering, is again upon us with great servinty, in consequence of recent failures. This does not mean the our commercial community is ruined, as there are may firms here in the soundest possible condition, and even one of the two houses alluded to as bankrupts in likely or resume business soon, it having only suffered a suspension of payment. This is lincoreau & Co. A had year, nevertholess, threatens on The codies crop will not even offer an average yield. We are suffering from a most severe drought. The Consolitated Mining Conpany has had to stop, partially, in consequence of he overflooding of the river Cobre. Coffee, instead of jating ripe, is drying on the trees; the crop advances ery slowily, and planters generally pray for high price, which may indemnify them for the deficiency is the crop.

which may indemnify them for the deficiency in the crop.

SPAIN ART THE TRADE.

El Nigle, the only paper that advocates the doctrim of free trade, is quite in give at its unexpected trumphorer its other colleagues by the concession made by the home government to abolish all export duties on produce from this island for the space of ax months. By a rougheal-colation it will be a saving to commerce of more han one million of dollars per annum. The Epocst, a newspaper published in Madrid, remarks as follows—"We have been assured that opportune negotiations have been, or will be, opened with the United States in eder that, in accordance with the united States in eder that, in accordance with the reling legislation, the lame convenients of states into the limit of Cubra as has fashed in the United States into the limit of Cubra as has fashed entered by our government on produce experted from Cubra, declaring them free of all export days, it is beddiene to point out the advantages which would be obtained from such a measure, which would undoubtedly

nation (such was the charge upon which he was arrested), is a young man of prepossessing appearance, a native of Cobientz, but an American citizen who served in a Massachusetts regiment during the late war. He came as passenger in the American schooner Clara Brown, from Boston. It appears that while in quarantine at Mariel, where most probably he did not keep in anything like sides, a "German from America" will generally be more boisterous in any country tainted with political restrictions than two Americans—and such having been the case with the gentleman in question, you can easily imagine that he was immediately a marked man, against whom the police could show their officiousness with impunity. But the Consulate was not invoked in vain, as an official despatch was at one sent to the Captain General, acquainting his Excellency with the fact of the imprisonment of an American citizen, accompanied with a most premptory "hope" that the case should be immediately looked into and the gentleman released from confinement. Before three days passed, the rentieman was released and an dento reply given by the Captain General to the Acting Consul for the United States of America: who soon after went on board the Wincosti, with a salute of nine guns. I almost believe, that had the reply from the Captain General not arrived so soon, the Acting Consul would have presented himself personally to the General, accompanied with Commander Coper, to demand the immediate release of the American citizen in question. Captain Adams of the steamship Morro Castie, was charged \$138 for four visits of the doctor, sent on board by the Health Office, on behalf of a young female, who arrived in a precarious state of parsiyais and did on board by the San tary Board.

Everybody says that our merchanis are so dilatory about this abominable querantine tyranny, that the Board will foundly continue to cling to it for an indefinite time, unless Schor Tassara should be considerate cough to notify the Captain General that the "cholera" has taken French leave of New York. His Excellency will most certainly not interfere in this matter without the approval of the Board, until he gets the report officio from the Spanish Minister at Washington. People may well say: "What an immense injury has been done by the Spanish Countl in Philadelphis by that officional he deserves to get one-half the spoils." I am myself persanded that

o'clock in the night, at the wirelessle grocery store of Trotche, Fornaquera & Co. The entire building, occupy-ing the principal part of the old coffee house of the

of such a salters to be removed from the vary month.

MERCANDAR.

The sugar market has varied little, and, if anything, the tone is firmer. The pretencions of planters and other holders being on the basis of 7½ m, and upwards for No. 12, buyers are prevented from operating freely, and indeed the business done continues limited.

In freights there is more inquiry for the United States loading on the count. \$6 per hogshead sugar has been paid for Remedies to New York.

Exchange on the Unite. States has become firmer; gold drafts at 60 days command 8½ per cent premium. Starting has advanced, now being at 10½ to 20 per cent premium. Francs relatively so, say 63, to 7 per cent premium.

VENEZUELA.

Defeat of the Rebels.

The dates from Caracas are to the 7th instant. The papers speak of a fight (of the "Caro") in the vicinity of Pao de Zarate, in which the government troops completely defeated the factional forces under Arana, Alcanters, of occurrence the tactional forces inder Araba, Alcantars, Chorio, G. Perez and others. According to a telegram received in Caracas, dated Victoria, the 3d inst. announces the termination of those dissensions in the following tenor:—"Araba, Alcantars, Perez and other chiefs out said agreement. The arms will be delivered up is the federal district to the minister, General Pachano

who has the great satisfaction to guarantee the peace of Aragua."

The Federalists of the 6th inet says:—"The situation is clearing up so rapidly and favorably that we may consider ourselves free from the torments which some months ago menaced the whole republic. The pacific solution of the difficulties in the North is already expressed by confirmed by official telegraph to the following effect:—

Feet:

Vectors, Sept. 5-7 P. M.
Senor Rapas: Anymo:—Four commissioners have concluded the question of the North—two named by General Falcon and two by Rojas. There will be no war. We are in the midst of congratulations.

J. R. PACHANO.

war. We are in the midst of congratulations.

Valencia, September 5--550 P. M.

Sefor Memerao, of the National Expenditor—I am commanded to communicate to you that on the list links, as twelves o'clock, an agreement was entered into at Jarure by a committee of four commissioners appointed for the purpose—two on the part of the citizen Marshal, and two on the part of General Fedro Manuel Rojas, by which agreement there is an end to the armed collision between the two Hases of Zamora and Portugueta.

In the order of events we find the conditor of Barinase conjured, the painful anarchy of Aragua discipated, and order rectored in the administration of Guarico. But this does not insure any real stability we understand by simility something abundant yet simple; the intimate union between the government and public opinion—a union of deeds, not of words. Give us that union, and the distribute as a people satisfied in their aspirations forms a hygienic body so healthy that it resists even the misures of the dianger. Therefore, in compliment of the molite efforts of President Fairon in Burinas, of the Munister Pactano in Aragua, and of the executive here, we ask for the gratification of the solicitudes of public aginion in Venexuela, as regards the alleviation of the furnisher pectano in their ministry elements and the government, free and candist discussions of constitutional reform, real elections in the States, respected in their causius by all the powers of the country, and healty an official intuitive for the resquaration of the national creatit and custom house relayers.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Fenian Scare Subsiding-Military Camps of Instruction to be Broken Up. Orrawa, Oct. 4, 1866.

plaxed, the dancer from Femanism to Canada being considered ended, and the various camps of instruction

ationed at that place to break camp on next Saturday. The Toronto militia have been ordered to report at cir quarters on Monday for duty during the trials of

There is a good deal of excitement about the result of the billiard match on Friday night. McDevitt's play was very much admired here in the game of last night, in good position. None of the besting men have as yet arrived, and none of the sporting men here are willing to bet against Dion. A good deal of mency is realy to be staked on his success.

How Feninsism Affects the Annexation Ques-tion—Cessation of Wet Weather. OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 3, 1868.

The Fenian troubles have not furthered the cause enemy more or loss with the whole American people and government, and have in numberless cases falled into the vulgar mistake that the people of the United States are commencing Canadian auritugation. The ignorant and stupid press of the country almost uni ersally blunder into the same or scarbely less ridiculous errors, intontionally or otherwise, and the consequence is that a feeling of repugnance to the American people and government has been gaining cround and aimost crushed the voices of the defenders of the American policy and smothered that liberal and callightened party. But a reaction from the present state of things will assuredly come when the Fenian invasion bugbear is removed, and more moderate ideas take the piace of the present extravagant notions of the people, and when the national interest is more clearly and generally understood; and then there is good reason to believe that an annexation party will arise, which before many years clapse with have the honer of consolidating a nation extending from the next pole to the Rio Grande, and whose influence and power will be the theme of the sage and the wonder of the world. This may seem like romancing, but let any circumstance occur which will be the means of annexing any one of the British American provinces to the Union and the annexation of the rest would follow almost as rapidly as shots could be lired from a revolver. And is such a circumstance impossible, or even improbable? Not by any means. Many could be specified as likely to arise, but one is enough. Let France and England or England and any naval power become engaged in war, then the provinces which have a large mercantile marine would be likelited to have their commercorpiped and hunted from the seas, simply because they bere the English flag. Would they endure such a state of things? If so they are mere loyal than even Don Quizote was to the principles of knight erranty. This is a view of the cause which is seldom taken and which it is well for every one interested to bear in mind.

The

DUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Change in the United States Consul General-ship-Exposure of the Action of the Gov-ernor-General in the Lamirande Case. Movement, C. R., Oct. 2, 1866.

action in the Lamirande case. Le Poys (French republican or, an) says:—
Did Governor Monck do his duty, and did he fulfil his second promise in the Lamirande case? One may doubt it; but before giving opinion we will wait for a document, which can not fail to reach us, and when it is come to hand we will know all the truth. When, after the carrying away of Lamirande, Mosern Doutre and spillthorn went to ask Lord Monck what he thought of doing to repair the evil which he had committed in ordering the extradition of the prisoner before the latter had time to obtain a balvesa copyns, the Governor affected (in appearance, at least) at not laving kept his word, promised to attend to the recall of Lamirande. He said to Messer. Bootre and Spithorn that he would telegraph to Lord Caernaryon on the sub-

For this he addressed himself to the Governor, and he answered him, through his accreary in the following terms:—

"In answer to your request that the telegram of the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be communicated to you. I have to announce that he Ixcollency, in his message to Lord Charmarvon, expressed the wish that his warrant for the astraction of Lamirande send as obtaining a writ of habeas corpus in England, seeing that his Excollency understood that a demand for this would be carried before the English course.

After the receipt of this letter Mr. Bouter telegraphed as follows to his agents in London:—

"See Lord Charmarvon. E. I. Lamirande, carried of by E. Justin Melies and Joseph Lipling, is on board of the Damascus, due at Londonderry on the id of September. Take out a writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Doutre's agents any Lord Charmarvon, who appeared to them to be almost totally ignorant of what he was to do, as they said in their reply to Mr. Bouter.—

"His Lordship said in the find not know any of the parties mentioned, but that he had received from Lord Monok a telegram saring that Lamirande would arrive in England, but not mentioning who he was, or how be cause. His Lordship, consequently, did not see how he could interfere."

Now, there is a mistake or deception somewhere. If Lord Monok sent the telegram, the substance of which was communicated to Mr. Doutre, how can it be that Lord Carranvon knew nothing of the affirm-tilat be did not know what Lamirande was, and why he went to England. Its it that Lord Monok again did not keep his word, or is it lord Caernarvon, who affects to be ignorant and who refuses to attend to so important a matter, though enough of the actails were transmitted to explain it to bins?

That is what we shall soon know. In the mean time, it is well to submit to public opinion the preceding documents. They establish the fauls of one of the two high functionaries whom we cite.

STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

As Durnous Man Found Drowsen.—Coroner Goold held an inquest on Wednesday last on the body of an unknown man found on the south beach. The man appeared to have been about five feet eix inches in height and about forty years of aga. His apparel constituted of a brown frock coat, a woulen shirt and a pair of strong boots; in his pockets were found a fishing line and hooks, and also a smoking pipe and tobacco. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, or from come ether cause to the jury unknown. It is considered the deceased came on the island for the purpose of fishing. Coroner Goold will, if called open, give any forther information in the matter.

Herness Daars or A Young Lan.—An inquest was held at Stapleten on the body of a lad agud fouriorn years who had died rather suddenly. Rumons got abroad that he had been poleoned; and as a little difficulty was known to exist between the deceased and some of his classication of the hody it was shown that death was caused by congestive fever. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The Shoas Rathoos.—As previously stated, a motion for leave to lay the rails of a shore railroad came up en

The Shoan Rallada.—As previously stated, a motion for lowe to lay the rails of a shore railroad came up en yesterday before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. After a fail hearing in the matter on both sides, the Judge took the yapers, announcing he would give his decision at an early day. A great deal of anxiety is manifested by Staten Islanders and others as to the result of this case, as it is now a well known fact that this laudable project met with strong opposition fram the Staten Island Ferry Company.

AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO.

in the initiary elements and the government, free and candid discussion of constitutional reform, real elections in the States, respected in their cruits by all the powers of the country, and healty an official initiative for the requisitation of the national cruit and custom house relevant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Shipman sat in this court yesterday, when the admiralty calendar was called. Several cases were the down for hearing, after which the court adjourned.

ILLINOIS FALL ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

Batimetes of the Chances of the Democrate and Republican Caudidates Heavy Repub-lican Gains Probable - The Soldiers' and the Irish Vote - Bafortunate Effects of the Pres-dential Tour.

The political campaign in Hilloris is now fairly open The candidates are mainly in the field and are advocating their claims for State offices and seats in Congress before

State officers. I will therefore confine my letter to the AT LABOR.

Republican.

1. (Convention Oct. 16.)

2. Gen. J. F. Farasworth.

3. Elitiu B. Washburne.

4. Gen. Ahner C Harding.

5. Ebon C. Ingersoll.

6. Burton C. Cook.

7. H. P. H. Bromwell.

8. Shelby M. Cullom.

9. Gen. G. E. Lippiacott.

10. Gen. Henry (ase.

11. Gen. Edward Kitchell.

12. Jebu Haker.

13. Gen. Green B. Raum.

14. the With First district no nomination has yet

results of very close canvas	
may be relied upon. They are	e derived from the Be
Ican State Central Committee	, and are as follows:-
	Rep.
Pirst	7.000
Second	14.000
Third	
Fourth	
Pinh	
9xth	
Soventh	8 500 to 4 000
Eighth	2 500
Ninth	
Tenth	
Manage Ma	
Kieventh	
	1,000

They have now returned, and ninely per cent of thesis will vote for General Lippincott, the republican esnell-date, who is personally very popular, so that the property for the personally very popular, so that the property for the democracy hope to win the Tainteenth district, which was carried by Kaykendall supvare ago, and are making a desperaic contest, but Raum will improve on Kuykendall's majority.

Zhasons for the majority.

Zhasons for the sweeping relooy that republicance im is sure to obtain in November. In the first place in resultance they have placed upon their ticket maintenance to the following the republicance important and the first place in resultance they have placed upon their ticket maintenance to the same in a least the political prejudices, and it is not out of beautist to may that he will carry the State by the largest majority ever given.

Again, the military element is collisted on the ride of the republicans. Hintons sent a quarter of a million of men to the war. There was no law allowing these men to vote while in the field. Only these who could get 4 forfough to come home had the privilege of exercising the franchise. Those who escaped the casualties of bale in her publican side. They have organized themselves their themselves unmittaked with res

amendment. The Unitarians and Episcopelians are divided, but the majority in each church will vote the republican ticket.

This wast,

Hitherto the Irish vote has been cast solidly for the democratic ticket. That well easing the select open anytions or. The Irish are cold and inactive. The large proportion of the fare cold and inactive. The large proportion of the fare cold and inactive. The large proportion of the fare cold and inactive. The large proportion of the fare will be neutral, a This is a serious defection for the democracy, and will lose them at least fifty thousand votes in the State. Hen like Opinshy. Coffar and Logan have made a concerted and strong effort to secure the Irish indusore, and there we no disguising the fact that to a large extent they have successful. The priests who have heretofore used their political influence for the democracy are impassive, and large no part either for or against.

Mr. Johnson's tour through the State was equally one fortunate for the democracy party. It made votes for the opposition in every town and village in the State, Mr. Johnson learned thus fact at Chiengo, and hence have the constant of the fact of the democracy and hence have the programme was worse than a defeat to the democracy, it was disprinting to the last degree, and the democratic headers of the district are not slow in attributing to him their lack of organization and the apathy which prevain among the unasses of the democratic party. They have gained faw or no accessions from the republican party. His appointments have been absoluty without effect. The old incumbant of the Fost Office still retains his position, as his successor, then, Octobers, although appointed two months since, has not get unaffect.